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| APPLICATION NO. | FILING DATE | FIRST NAMED INVENTOR | ATTORNEY DOCKET NO. | CONFIRMATION NO. |
|-----------------|-------------|----------------------|---------------------|------------------|
| 09/455,623 | 12/07/1999 | ROBERT JOHN BAIYOR | BAIYOR-1-9-1 | 5406 |

7590 02/24/2004

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EXAMINER

NGUYEN, QUYNH H

| ART UNIT | PAPER NUMBER |
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2642

DATE MAILED: 02/24/2004

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

09/455,623

Applicant(s)

BAIYOR ET AL.

Examiner

Quynh H Nguyen

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-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on Amendment filed 11/17/03.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-57 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-57 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
- Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
- Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☐ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- 6) ☐ Other: _____.

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DETAILED ACTION

1. The text of those sections of Title 35, U.S. Code not included in this action can be found in a prior Office action.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

2. Claims 1-4, 6-21, 24-38, and 41-57 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Bernstein (U.S. Patent 5,583,925) in view of Harlow et al. (U.S. Patent 5,206,901).

Regarding claim 1, Bernstein discloses the steps of: receiving an incoming call (col. 1, lines 44-45); processing and routing outgoing call legs associated with directory numbers ("speed dial codes") to form a plurality of outgoing call legs and connecting an answered outgoing call leg, of the plurality of outgoing call legs, to the incoming call leg for a multiple leg telecommunication conferencing session (col. 1, lines 48-50). Speed dial code in Bernstein is analogous to the primary directory number. A user enters the speed dial code to establish the conference connections / conference bridges (col. 4, lines 15-26). However, Bernstein does not disclose determining a plurality of secondary directory numbers associated with the primary directory number and monitoring answering of the plurality of outgoing call legs.

Harlow discloses determining a plurality of secondary directory numbers associated with the primary directory number ("a destination directory number") (col. 2, lines 9-19), and monitoring answering of the plurality of outgoing call legs (col. 2, lines 49-53).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to monitor answering outgoing call legs after routing them in order to either connect it to incoming call leg or alert it for a predetermined period of time then tear down the call.

Claims 2, 19, and 36 are rejected for the same reasons as discussed above with respect to claim 1. Furthermore, Bernstein discloses determining the directory numbers are configured for a conference mode (col. 3, line 67 thru col. 4, line 15). Furthermore, it is inherent that before connecting answered outgoing call legs to the incoming call legs to establish a conferencing session, it is necessary to determine if the directory numbers of the conferees are configured for a conference mode.

Regarding claims 3, 20, and 37, Bernstein does not disclose continuing to alert an unanswered outgoing call leg, of the plurality of outgoing call legs, until a predetermined period of time has elapsed. Harlow discloses alerting applied to the lines associated with the primary and secondary directory numbers until one of the lines reports off-hook reads on claimed mentioned above. Obviously, alerting an unanswered outgoing call leg will stop after a predetermined period of time has expired in order to save system resource.

Regarding claims 4, 6, 7, 21, 24, 38, and 41, Harlow teaches when the elderly person is living alone at the primary number and did not answer the phone after a predetermined period of time, for example, after five rings, releasing the outgoing call to the primary number and then place a call to a second telephone number, and the

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predetermined period of time is determined from a no answer time parameter (col. 8, lines 28-47).

Claims 8-10, 25-27, and 42-44 are rejected for the same reasons as discussed above with respect to claim 1. Furthermore, Harlow discloses a user enters the speed dial code to establish the conference connections / conference bridges (col. 4, lines 15-26) and concurrent alerting ("ringing is applied to each line") to a plurality of outgoing call (col. 4, lines 55-60).

Regarding claim 11, full duplex is simply well known in the multiple leg teleconference session. For example, outgoing call legs and incoming call legs.

Regarding claims 12, 13, 28, 29, 45, Harlow discloses the plurality of second directory numbers corresponding to the primary directory number are predefined and stored in a database (Fig. 1, 217), SCP 160 interfaces with the database to perform a lookup in data base 175 and returns the secondary destination numbers through STP 160 to SSP120 (col. 5, lines 22-38).

Regarding claim 14, Harlow discloses determining the plurality of directory numbers is performed by a database query designating the primary directory number (col. 5, lines 22-38).

Regarding claims 15, 16, 30, 31, 47, and 48 Bernstein does not suggest terminating the multiple leg telecommunication conference session upon termination of the incoming call leg, or a penultimate call leg remaining from a plurality of call legs forming the multiple leg telecommunication conferencing session. Terminating the conference session upon a penultimate call leg being terminated is obvious and well

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known in the art, and the advantage of using it is also well known, simply there would not be a conference if there is only one conferee left.

Claim 18 is rejected for the same reasons as discussed above with respect to claim 1. Furthermore, Bernstein a database having stored in a memory a plurality directory numbers (Fig. 1, 225 and col. 2, line 63 thru col. 3, line 3); and a switching center coupled to the database (Fig. 1, 205, 210, 215, and 220).

Regarding claim 33, the home location register is inherent in mobile communication.

Regarding claim 34, Bernstein does not disclose mobile switching center. Harlow discloses the switching center is a mobile switching center (col. 4, lines 16-19).

Regarding claim 35, Bernstein discloses the steps of: a network interface for reception of an incoming call leg designating a primary directory number and for transmission of an outgoing call leg; a memory (col. 3, lines 35-38) storing a plurality of directory; a processor coupled to the network interface and to the memory (col. 2, line 38 thru col. 3, line 3).

Regarding claim 50, Bernstein does not disclose mobile communication conferencing system. Harlow discloses a mobile switching center having an interface (col. 4, lines 16-19); a home location register is inherent in mobile communication; a conference bridge coupled to the mobile switching center is simply well known in the art. For example, participants use wireless telephone. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate the features of a mobile switching center having an interface; a home location register; a conference

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bridge coupled to the mobile switching center, as taught by Harlow, in Bernstein's system in order to have a better system.

Claims 51-56 are rejected for the same reasons as discussed above with respect to claims 3 and 4, 5, 13, 15-17, respectively, since the mobile switching center is comprising: 5ESS switch and ECP, therefore same instructions processing as in regular switching environment.

Regarding claim 57, Bernstein does not disclose the reception of a LocationRequest containing the pilot directory number, the home location register transmits an ANSI-41 compatible LocationRequest RETURN RESULT to the mobile switching center, the ANSI-41 compatible LocationRequest RETURN RESULT containing a listing of each secondary directory number, the conference parameter, and corresponding routing, answering and terminating parameters for each secondary directory number. The use of ANSI-41 protocol is obvious at least in the mobile communications.

3. Claims 5, 22, 23, 39, and 40 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Bernstein (U.S. Patent 5,583,925) in view of Harlow et al. (U.S. Patent 5,206,901) and further in view of Brennan et al. (U.S. Patent 5,329,578).

Regarding claims 5, 22, and 39, Bernstein does not teach processing and routing a second outgoing call leg to a corresponding secondary directory number associated with a previously unanswered outgoing call leg.

Brennan et al. teach routing the call to second directory number ("other devices such as pager, a messaging system, or operator") associated with the previously

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unanswered call ("possible destinations for completing calls when a subscriber can't be reached") (col. 6, lines 5-46).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate the features of routing a second outgoing call leg to a corresponding secondary directory number associated with a previously unanswered call, as taught by Brennan, in Bernstein's system in order to provide the subscriber with a communication mobility telephone services.

Claims 23 and 40 are rejected for the same reasons as discussed above with respect to claim 6.

Response to Arguments

4. Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 1-57 have been considered but are not persuasive.

Applicant argues that speed dial codes are not analogous to the primary directory number recited in the claims of the present application. Examiner respectfully disagrees. It was a 103 rejection; the speed dial code in Bernstein is analogous to the primary directory number. A user enters the speed dial code to establish the conference connections / conference bridges (col. 4, lines 15-26). Examiner incorporates the features of alerting a plurality of telephones in response to an incoming call to a primary number of Harlow as the secondary reference.

Applicant argues that speed dial codes of Bernstein are dialed in addition to the telephone number of a network adjunct 300. This is irrelevant to the claims. Since claim 1 recited, "receiving an incoming call leg designating a primary directory number".

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Applicant argues that Harlow is unconcerned with conference calling and is therefore non-analogous art. Harlow is from an analogous art because Bernstein and Harlow are from the same class (class 379, telephonic communication), both teach alerting a plurality of telephones, both teach the use of a special primary number to alert a plurality of telephones. In both, one will not need to call every single telephone number. Harlow does not teach conferencing, but Harlow's art is analogous. Similarly, Brennan's art is analogous.

Applicant argues that Harlow does not disclose monitoring answering of the plurality of outgoing call legs. Examiner respectfully disagrees because number one, it is taught by Bernstein; and number two, in Harlow, in order to discontinue alerting the other call legs when the single outgoing call leg is answered, there is a need to monitor the outgoing call legs.

Applicant argues that the references do not disclose continuing to alert an unanswered outgoing call leg until a predetermined period of time has elapse, Bernstein teaches away from stopping an alert after a predetermined period of time has expired, and with regard to claims 15, 16, 30, 31, 47, and 48 Bernstein does not suggest terminating the multiple leg telecommunication conference session upon termination of the incoming call leg, or a penultimate call leg remaining from a plurality of call legs forming the conference. It is obvious, if not inherent. One cannot call and let the phone ring indefinitely. The phone companies do not allow that. There would not be a conference if only ^{one} participant ^{is} left. in the "conference".

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Applicant argues that Bernstein does not disclose determining if directory numbers are configured for a conference mode, as recited in claims 2, 11, and 36. It is obvious, if not inherent that before connecting answered outgoing call legs to the incoming call legs to establish a conferencing session, it is necessary to determine if the directory numbers of the conferees are configured for a conference mode.

Applicant argues that Bernstein does not disclose secondary directory numbers associated with a primary directory number. Examiner respectfully disagrees. The speed dial code in Bernstein is analogous to the primary directory number. A user enters the speed dial code to establish the conference connections / conference bridges (col. 4, lines 15-26). Examiner incorporates the features of alerting a plurality of telephones in response to an incoming call to a primary number of Harlow as the secondary reference.

Applicant argues that claim 50 recites a specific kind of Home Location Register having stored in a memory a plurality of secondary directory numbers and a conference parameter associated with a pilot directory number and a special kind of Mobile Switching Center. It would have been obvious that the Home Location Register or Central Office stored a subscriber's profile when he or she subscribes to a specific service or services.

Applicant argues that claim 57 recites the Home Location Register (HLR) transmits a Location Request RETURN RESULT including the conference parameter. The home location register transmits an ANSI-41 compatible Location Request RETURN RESULT to the mobile switching center, and similar to arguments with regard

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to claim 50, the HLR would check the subscriber's profile and transmit a Location Request RETURN RESULT including the service/services parameter that the subscriber subscribed.

Conclusion

5. **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL.** Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.

6. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Quynh H. Nguyen whose telephone number is 703-305-5451. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday - Thursday from 6:30 A.M. to 5:00 P.M.

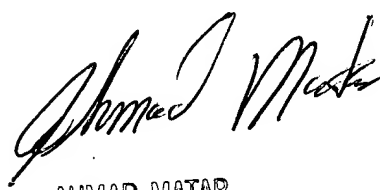
If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Ahmad Matar, can be reached on (703) 305-4731. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

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Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to the receptionist whose telephone number is 703-305-4700.

qhn

Quynh H. Nguyen
February 17, 2004



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